

SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

PUB 191 8 Ed 1996 LAST NM 20/00

Page 44—Lines 18 to 22/R; read:

Ile d'Ouessant is radar conspicuous and can easily be identified from SW by two headlands, which extend SW from the SW end of the island and portray the appearance of an open lobster claw when viewed on the screen.

A main light is shown from a conspicuous tower, 55m high, standing on Pointe de Creac'h, near the W end of the island. A racon is situated at this light, but it can only be used by vessels passing NW of the island.

A main light (Le Stiff Light) is shown from a conspicuous structure formed by two adjoining towers, 32m high, standing near Pointe du Stiff, the NE extremity of the island. A prominent radar tower, 72m high, is situated 0.3 mile NE of this light.

(BA NP 27)

21/00

Page 44—Lines 41 to 42/R; read:

of 9°40'W and 7°30'W.

Caution.—The area lying between Ile d'Ouessant and the mainland to the SE is heavily encumbered with numerous small islands, reefs, and rocks. Passage du Fromveur leads between Ile d'Ouessant and the dangers lying SE. Chenal du Four and Chenal de la Helle lead between the dangers and the mainland. Vessels without local knowledge are advised not to approach this area.

Presqu'île de Saint-Laurent to Ile de Batz

(BA NP 27)

21/00

Page 45—Lines 13 to 16/L; read:

3.4 Pointe de Beg-Pol (48°41'N., 4°21'W.) is located 9.5 miles ENE of Ile Vierge Light. A main light (Pontusval Light) is shown from a tower on a white dwelling, 15m high, standing on the point. A church with a prominent belfry is situated at Plouescat, 6.7 miles E of the light. Conspicuous water towers stand 1 mile SE, 1.7 miles SW, and about 5.3 miles SE of the light.

Plateau de Lizenn Wenn, a rocky shoal area, fronts the coast 8.5 miles W of Pointe de Beg-Pol. It extends up to 2.5 miles N from the shore and is marked by a lighted buoy.

Plateau d'Aman ar Rouz, a rocky shoal area, fronts the coast 4.2 miles W of Pointe de Beg-Pol. It extends up to 2 miles N from the shore and is marked by a lighted buoy.

Qeyn-Cos, a detached rocky bank, lies 4 miles E of Pointe de Beg-Pol and about 3.5 miles offshore.

A number of small drying harbors lie along this stretch of the coast. They are used by local fishing vessels and pleasure craft. Mogueriec, a small drying harbor, lies 10.5 miles E of Pointe de Beg-Pol. Ile de Sec lies in the approach to the harbor and is connected to the mainland at its SE end by a causeway that covers. This island is 15m high and a ruined house stands near its center. A conspicuous water tower stands at Sibiril, about 1.4 miles S of the harbor.

(BA NP 27)

21/00

Page 45—Lines 20 to 23/L; read:

drying SW extremity, which is located 2 miles N of Pointe de Primel. The center of the plateau consists of large rocks. Grande Roche, the tallest, is 23m high.

A prominent cathedral with twin spires, 86m high, stands on the W side of the bay at Saint Pol de Leon, 2.5 miles S of Pointe de Blosscon.

(BA NP 27)

21/00

Page 45—Lines 41 to 56/L; read:

3.6 Porz Kernok (48°45'N., 4°01'W.), a small sheltered harbor, is located near the middle of the S side of Ile de Batz. It dries completely and is mainly used by local fishing vessels.

Port de Roscoff (48°44'N., 3°59'W.) (World Port Index No. 36370), a small harbor, lies in the bight close W of Pointe de Blosscon. It is used by small coasters, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft. The channel leading between Ile de Batz and the coast affords access to the port from the W. The main approach is from the NE through the controlled mandatory access channel. There are two quayed basins. The harbor dries up to 5m at LW. Local knowledge or the use of a pilot is required (see Baie de Morlaix). Tides rise about 9.3m at springs and 7.6m at neaps.

Port de Roscoff-Blosscon (48°43'N., 3°58'W.) is situated 0.3 mile S of Pointe de Blosscon and used by ferries, fishing vessels, and coasters. The main approach is from the NE through the controlled mandatory access channel. The harbor is entered between the head of a breakwater and a lighted buoy moored 0.2 mile S. There are three quays and facilities for ro-ro vessels. The breakwater quay is 240m long and has a depth of 7m alongside. The other quays are 120m and 90m long with alongside depths of 5m and 3.5m, respectively. Ro-ro ferries run to Plymouth and Cork. Vessels up to 5,000 dwt and 6m draft can be accommodated. Cargo vessels are limited to a length of 120m and ferries to a length of 150m. Pilots are available and board about 1.2 miles NE of the harbor. (See Baie de Morlaix.)

(BA NP 27)

21/00

Page 45—Lines 31 to 38/R; read:

on the highest rock of the group.

A main light (La Lande) is shown from a prominent square tower, 19m high, standing 6.2 miles SE of Pointe de Blosscon.

(BA NP 27)

21/00

Page 45—Lines 49 to 54/R; read:

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 50m in length entering Port de Roscoff and Port de Roscoff-Blosscon, and for all vessels over 45m in length entering Morlaix. All vessels should send an ETA and a request for pilotage to Roscoff-Morlaix pilot station at least 24 hours in advance with any amendments of more than 3 hours.

Vessels bound for Port de Roscoff-Blosscon should contact the pilot vessel 1 hour prior to arrival on VHF. Vessels using the mandatory controlled access channel should contact the signal station on Ile de Batz upon entering and maintain a listening watch on VHF channel 16.

Pilots for Port de Roscoff-Bloscon generally board about 1.2 miles NE of the harbor. Pilots for Morlaix board in the vicinity of Pot-de Fer buoy (48°44.3'N., 3°53.9'W.).
(BA NP 286) 21/00

Page 46—Lines 1 to 15/L; strike out.
(NIMA) 21/00

Page 46—Lines 23 to 35/L; read:
by the damming of the river, can accommodate vessels up to 63m in length with drafts up to 4m at springs and 3m at neaps. It is used by coasters and pleasure craft.

The entrance channel is difficult to navigate for vessels more than 50m in length due to the bends. The river fairway, which dries up to 3.5m, is marked by beacons, buoys, and range marks.

The avant-port is 53m wide with drying quays on both sides of the river. The wet basin has depths of 3 to 4m alongside the quays. The lock has a usable length of 63m and is 16m wide. A marina is situated at the S end of the wet basin. The lock is operated from 1 hour 30 minutes before to 1 hour after HW.

Anchoring is prohibited in the river channel, and entry is prohibited at night unless the vessel is equipped with a searchlight capable of lighting a radius of about 200m.

A bridge with a vertical clearance of 30m spans the channel close seaward of the lock.

La Penze River (48°39'N., 3°57'W.) flows into the SW side of Baie de Morlaix. It is narrow, shallow, and the approach is encumbered by numerous dangers. A bridge with a vertical clearance of 10m spans the river close above the mouth. The drying river channel is marked by beacons and used by pleasure craft.
(BA NP 27) 21/00

Page 46—Lines 44 to 55/L; read:
9.3m, lies centered about 4.5 miles NE of Pointe de Primel. Toul Tan Bras, the deep channel leading between Chaises de Primel and Plateau de la Meloine, can be used by vessels coming from Canal des Sept-Iles in order to proceed directly into Baie de Morlaix. This channel should only be used when the visibility is satisfactory.

Ile Grande, an island with a conspicuous hummock, has foul ground extending up to about 2 miles N of it. Ile Milliau lies close W of the mainland shore, 2 miles SSW of Ile Grande. This island has two summits. A conspicuous white house with a flat roof surmounts the N most summit. Port Trebeurden, an extensive marina, fronts the mainland E of Ile Milliau and is protected by a breakwater. Small craft can anchor in a depth of 5m, mud, close N of Ile Milliau. The holding ground is good and the tidal currents are not felt here.

A conspicuous church belfry is situated at Trebeurden, 1.2 miles E of Ile Milliau. A prominent water tower stands at Penvern, 1 mile NNE of the belfry.

A very conspicuous aluminum radome stands about 2.1 miles SE of Ile Grande. When approaching the coast, this radome will probably be the first object sighted because the shore in this area is relatively low.

Locquirec (48°42'N., 3°39'W.), a small drying harbor, lies close S of Ponte de Locquirec and is used by small craft.
(BA NP 27) 21/00

Page 46—Lines 1 to 8/R; strike out.
(NIMA) 21/00

Page 46—Lines 18 to 34/R; read:
and should not be attempted without local knowledge. A bar fronts the mouth of the river. With NW winds the sea breaks on this bar and prevents entry. The river dries up to 2.5m as far as Le Yaudet, a village standing on the S bank about 1 mile above the entrance. It then dries up to 5m as far as Lannion. Overhead cables with a vertical clearance of 35m span the river 2 miles above Le Yaudet.

Pilots are stationed at Le Yaudet and board about 0.8 mile NW of the river mouth. The pilot vessel is a motor fishing boat. Vessels should send advanced notice of their ETA to the port authority at Lannion.

Lannion (48°44'N., 3°28'W.) (World Port Index No. 36320) has quays, which dry up to 5m, on both sides of the river. Vessels up to 50m in length with drafts up to 4m at springs and 2.2m at neaps can be handled.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 5 to 13m, sand and shells, about 0.5 mile S of Pointe de Bihit (48°45'N., 3°35'W.). The anchorage has good holding ground and is sheltered from E winds.

(BA NP 27) 21/00